Prof. N H. Ensley, of Alcorn college, Rodney, Miss,, lectured last night on the "Social Status of the Negro." The audience, although not large, was composed mostly of white people. The lecturer was not of the darkest hue, but his language was of the choicest description, blending pathos and poetic sentiment with an array of facts that showed the professor was a man of thought as well as an industrious student. A few only of the leading

thoughts he expressed are given. He said his primary idea was to talk to his own race alone, but as he continued his travels he found the white people largely attending. The black man was not a colored man, but in point of fact, knowing what black and white are, the white man was really the man of color. The whites in Mississippi are accused of bulldozing, and while that was true, the negro was the greatest of bulldozers. They was the greatest of bulldozers. They would not tolerate free speech. They had been voting the republican ticket since the war, but if he studied his own interest in the south he should desert the republican party, simply because the condition of the races there would not permit him to succeed. For himself, he had always voted the republican ticket. The nearo goes always with the republican The negro goes always with the republi-cans, the white man with the democrats, and continual enmity is the result. In Mississippi the republican party was about gone, because of its division on local issues. He could not discuss the negro problem in such a manner as to ascend to the stars, but the race is suc-ceeding. The statement has been made that all negroes are on the same planroll them in flour or in any way try to make them different and the result is they are "niggers," It makes me indig-nant to hear that argument. True, the race has no society based on moral character, and it may sometimes be thought that the good cannot be told from the bad, but still they are not "all niggers together." You may civilize bim and he will still continue a negro. He thinks himself a serf at all times. Let him look into a railway coach or other traveling conveyance, and should he see one of his race there he will crowd past all others and seat himself beside the man, and should the latter be well dressed, of a gentlemanly nature and at all high minded, and not likely to en-courage the very loud talk and greasy garments and offensive ways of the new-comer, the latter at once tells all his acquaintances that the gentlemanly man quantances that the gentlemanly man has the big head and only wants to associate with white folks. That all negroes are equal is not true. Other instances of the traveling scene were given, When a man wants a wife he wants her wealthy and good looking and clean, but she must be inferior in power to himself. Nature has forbidden the social equality of the negro with the white man. And it should be so. All the trees in the forest should not be blended. Variety was a source of beauty and pleas. Variety was a source of beauty and pleasure. He specified the different races and their peculiarities and showed how foolshould all stand as they are, but love each other they must. The lecturer said he loved his own race, but he also loved the human family. What benefits one race benefits all. Let every one bring his power and lay it on the altar of humanity. They say in New York social life they ask a candidate for admission, "How much money have you get?" in Philadelphia they ask, "Who was your father?" and in Boston they say, "How much do you know?" The negro has no race pride. The Egyptian points to his many achievements in architecture, the Greek to art, the Roman to his prowess in arms, which is still felt, the English to spreading conquests, the American to progress and dashing qualities, but 10! the negro says there is nothing for me to be proud of. He dwelt upon the emotion of the race as great. He sometimes carried it to excess, but how much more was he properly sensitive to liner chords than the Saxon intellectual sphynx. The late war was dwelt upon and what it had achieved, while While the negro stood for the union, he never was false to his master. The churches sometimes refused a negro preacher a call because he was too black, without any reference to his brains. A boast was made of blue blood, which was necessa-rily of an inferior kind. A pure black negro is a premier of the royal blood. "I would rather have come in a pure line from a frog," said the speaker, "than to come from an adulterated race." The immorality of the negro preacher was dwelt upon and he said that the devil himself would blush at the sins of many of them. He compared the white and black races in this respect; spoke of the discrimination of society regarding social sins; of the negro's thefts and lies and fondness for watermelons, as well as the different kinds of sins of the white man. In Mississippi the black man could ride in any car in the state. The same could not be said of New York. He him-

self was refused a cup of tea in an ordin-ary restaurant at Lincoln, so that Mis-sissippi is ahead of this proud northern At the conclusion of the lecture he sat at the organ and sang a pleasing song.

NORTH OMAHA SEWER. Work Will Be Resumed With a Full

Force This Morning.
The Bre of yesterday and Wednesday contained chapters about the stopping of work on the North Omaha sewer. It was shown that the contractors, Messrs. Delaney, Thomson & Murphy, had been put to unusual expense because of caving in of the walls and other accidents which could not have been foreseen and were consequently without a ready supply of money on Monday last to enable them to meet all their obligations. At that time, however, Mr. Thomson was in Sioux City endeavoring to collect money which was due him from that city for public improvements, and was delayed there until last night. That gentleman, however, has now returned to this city and the men remaining unpaid will be remunerated this morning for the few days they have been without their wages, and the work will be recommenced and pushed forward to an early completion.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrn Remedy. 50 cents. POLICEMEN'S PAY.

The First Suit Started in the District

Court. An action was begun yesterday afternoon in the district court by the Policemen's Relief association for the collection of \$650, the amount due Mr. Seavey, chief of police, from the city, for services from March 25 to October 1. This is the first of a series of suits which will be begun in order that the council may be compelled to pay the claims of the police, which claims shall be regularly purchased.

It is reported that to-day the day men will be paid from the fund collected and the long-looked-for relief obtained, and on Tuesday next the night men will be similarly dealt with.

The attorneys for the association are W. J. Connell and W. W. Keysor.

Their First Exhibition. The first entertainment of the season by the Omaha Turnverein will be given on Friday evening, 14th instant, at Germania hall. It will consist of a series of new gymnastic feats and conclude with a ball for which an excellent programme

will be arranged.

FIRE LIMITS LAW.

Connived at Its Violation.

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Some time ago the matter of granting to C. B. Havens & Co. the right to remove and build a frame coal shed on Webster street opposite the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road was introduced into the council. It was claimed that the firm intended to erect an iron roof, and it is now claimed that the council granted the permission sought, though no information of the kind had been vouchsafed the building inspector. The shed in question is within the fire limits and canbe erected without violating the fire ordinance, Yet residents in the neighborhood claim that it is now being built, and that it is a menace to their property. It is further claimed that the council could not legally grant a request to put up such a shed unless upon the showing by a majority of the property owners in the vicinity that the same was not objected to by them. Yesterday morning a number of the neighbors raised objections and were vainly looking for somebody who could

protect their interests in the matter. Cheap Rates to Chicago. The Chicago & Northwestern railway will sell excursion tickets to the Inter-State Industrial Exposition at Chicago at \$16.90 from Council Bluffs to Chicago and return, including admission ticket to

the exposition. Tickets to be sold Oct.
7th to 10th, good returning six days from
date of sale. Ticket office 1411 Farnam
street. W. N. BABCOCK,
Gen'l Western Agt.

The Merry Few. All members of the Merry Few, the new social organization established here, are requested to meet at Barrett & Heafey's, No. 218 South Fourteenth street, on Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Lodge No 1 of Danish Brotherhood to Chas Brereton et al, lot 11 blk 3 in Oden's sub div of Lowes's 2d ad Odeil's sub div of Lowes's 2d ad w d. S1,650

Arthur I Potter and wife to George T Neles, lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 bik 4 Bedford place w d. 3,200

Samuel II. Adnerson and wife to Arthur E Annderson, lot 3 bik 4 in Everett place w d. 10

Samuel H Anderson and wife to Nancy C Anderson, lot 3 bik 4 in Everett place w d. 10

Samuel H Anderson and wife to Manuel H Anderson and wife to Mapia E Baker, lot 4 bik 4 Everett place w d. 10 place w d.

Harry H Miller to Helen E Taylor, lot
5 blk 1 in Oxford place w d.

Patrick Hoctor and wife to John M
Wolfe, lot 23 in blk 1 in South Omaha
View, wd.

John L Mills and wife to George E
Barkor the and wife to George E

John L Mills and wife to George E. Barker, the undivided 3/2 interest in lot 8, blk 7, in Orehard Hill, wd..... F P Fordike and wife to Edith H Corbetts, lots 19 and 20, blk 12, Bedford Place, also lot 11 in Greenwood, wd Eva L Harris and husband to R B Windham trustee, lot 14 blk 18, and lot 12 blk 18 in Central Park add, wd. E D Arnold to John F Helin, lot 12bik

E D Arnold to John F Helin, lot 12blk
4, South Omaha Park add, w d
Patrick Hoctor and wf to Charles Corbet, lot 14 in blk 1 in South Omaha
View, w d
Mads Toft and wf to Mary S Silkworth, s 64 ft of lot 4, blk 2, in Reeds
1st add, w d
George W Logan and wf to A H
Kayser, lot 6 in blk 8 in Hawthorne,
w d
Jacob Kendis and wf to John W
Hampton, s 40 ft of lat 4, blk 7, Kirkwood, w d
Samuel E Rogers and wf to Martin
Dober, the w% of n % of lot 3, blk 9,

Dober, the w½ of n¹3 of lot 3, blk 9, the Improvement Association, w d. Martin Doleer and wife to Benedict Reiter, the w¾ of n¹4 of lot 3 blk 9, in the Improvement association, w O H Bailou et al to Charles H T Rei-pen, lot 7 in olk 1 and lot 4 in blk 5 of Ambier place, w d Harry Ambier et al to Deitef Reipen, lots 8 and 9 blk 7. of Ambier place,

lots 22 and 25 blk 6 in Walnut Hill, Wd. Hubbard Hart et al to William Sym-

Althur East et al to J Raiston Grant, all their right, title and interest to 31 35-100 acres in the sw ¼ of section 8-15-13 d and p a.

Alex McGavock to J Raiston Grant, all his right, title and interest in 31 35-100 acres in the sw ¼ of section 8-15-13 d and p a.

Francis I McKenan and wife to H. O.

Francis I McKenan and wife to H. O. Devoris, lot 10 in blk 2 of Patter-son's sub div add w d......

BUILDING PERMITS. The following building permits were issued resterday by Superintendent Whitlock:

frame barn, 1133-35 Georgia avenue, to cost.

George Heriam, one story frame cottage, Twenty-second near South, to cost. F. M. Crowell, one and one-half story frame cottage, Jackson and Twenty-ninth avenue, to cost 1,200 L. P. Pruyn, four one-story frame cot-tages. Twenty-sixth and Ohio, to cost . 3,600 B. M. Nicholson, one story brick barn, Twenty-second and Cuming, to cost. . 400

Seven permits aggregating..... \$ 6,950

Shooting the Catapult. Wilhelmina Ulrich complains tearfully that boys in her neighborhood annoy her very much by shooting her ducks and chickens with a catapult. They have also wounded her boy with the same weapon. She asks no pay for the fowls that are dead, but wants the boys ar-rested. The warrant has been issued. VISIT TO COPENHAGEN.

How it is Claimed the Council Has The Danish Queen Embarrassed by the Gathering of Royal Guests.

HER HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES.

The Prince of Wales Votes Bernstoff a Bore-The Danish King's Fondness for Photographs-A Frugal and Sensible Woman.

A correspondent of the New York World writing from Copenhagen, September 20, says: At the time when Copenhagen was brilliant with flags and garlands of flowers, chance led me to this "Venice of the North." The seventeenth anniversary of Queen Louise's birth was recently celebrated by the inhabitants of Denmark, and then the city was very gay, for, except the unfortunate Duchess of Chamberland, every member of the royal family was at the castle of Fredensborg. There was among the gathering the czar and empress of Russia, prince and princess of Wales, king and queen of Greece, with their basilon paides royal sons).

Fredensborg resembles the country house of a gentleman rather than the palace of a king, but it seems that its luxury is too overwhelming for the simple tastes of Christian IX, and his queen. As a summer residence they prefer onestoried Bernstoff, but here it was impossible to offer hospitality to children and innumerable grandchildren. I think the favorite son-in-law is the czar, for he was to be seen driving every day with the king and, indeed, Alexander III, had the air of a very happy man. Perhaps it was because he had an opportunity to throw off the cares of state and devote himself to domestic felicity. The czar loves simplicity, and is always glad to be at Bernstoff. Here he insisted the family rejoicings should take place, but when his father in law told him that at Bernstoff there would be but one room for the entire imperial suite he decided that Frednesbarg must be a pagessity for some ensborg must be a necessity, for some

days at least. The prince of Wales, on the contrary, finds these visits to his wife's family more than tiresome, however, for Alexander's sake he makes a martyr of him-self almost every year. His favorite saying is, "Nothing can be more stupid than Bernstoff, unless it be Fredens-

Fredensborg is not very imposing in its architecture. It consists of a central pavilion with a long suit of wings, the whole crowned by a dome or cupola of zinc. At the entrance are stationed two blue costumes. Fredensborg means "peaceful castle" and the presence of these guards denotes extra precaution, for at Bernstoff a single Danish dog protects the royal immates. The second story of Frendensborg contains the family apartments. To reach this one must mount a wooden staircase, painted white and covered with a wellworn carpet. Long, narrow corridors lead to tiny rooms, devoted to the ladies in waiting of the visiting princesses. There were only two dames d'honneur from each country, but the king of Den-mark would hardly have had room to entertain more Greeks and Russians, English and Danes. Wandering about these corridors it is very easy to imagine oneself on a trans-Atlantic steamer.

A HOBBY OF THE DANISH KING.

At the left of the staircase is the royal antechamber and the private secretary's office. A gallery leads to the king's apartments, consisting of antechamber, salon and study. Here the furniture is very simple, and nothing attracts the attention except a magnificent bear's skin, a gift of the czar. The study has three windows opening on the garden, called Marinorhaven. From these windows the view is more than beautiful. The walls of the study are literally covered with family photographs. A very large one of the empress of Russia is placed on an armchair, as there is not an inch of space left on doors or walls. The taste of this Danish king for photographs is remarkable. In their study are no less than four of the queen, and of these one is life-size. The study is the family room, perhaps because it is the largest in the castle, and from this open the queen's apartments These have a view on the park. The first saion is furnished in style Louis XV.; the walls are hung with red silk, bordered with gold; between the two windows is an inlaid Florentine armoire; but what strikes one immediately on entering is the great number of photographs and flowers. In this room the entire royal family waits the announcement of dinner, and here they all assemble for the Mocha that grandmamma gracefully pours and thelittle daughter of the empress of Russia offers to aunts and uncles. The second salon is in yellow satin, and more stately, more forbidding than the first. The queen's apartments are united with the rest of the castle by the "room of Fred-erick IV." The four rooms composing the "apartments of the Princess Caro-line" are on these reunions reserved for the princess of Wales, and in a dark corridor is a door over which is written, "Princess Louise, Victoria and Maud."
This nursery of the English princess is simply furnished in coiniz. Another long corridor leads to the dining-room, a museum of pictures and antiquities. The immense oaken tables are among the curiosities of the castle, but the grand

master of the court, in spite of his skill, found himself unable to give all the children places. So during the festivities the family dined in the half under the cupola. The czar and empress of Russia had two rooms overlooking the park, one a bedroom, the other a salon furnished in pale blue silk. The dressing-room. which is like a closet, contains only a toilet table covered with gray cloth.

The prince of Wales kept bachelor's hall as far from the family as possible. The princess is the favorite child of her mother, and the empress of Russia is the father's darling. Alexandra and her mother pass hours each day in playing quets, but the princers complains each year of the old plano, on which she practiced when a child. The queen always answers by this phrase, "My child, if you knew how hard it is for us to make both ends meet you would understand why I do not buy a piano." Curistian and Louise have only \$260,000 a year to maintain their royal state but the ever maintain their royal state, but the ezar

each Christmas gives Queen Louise \$130,000, and thus she contrives to pay the debts of the household. THE QUEEN'S COMMENDABLE TRAITS.

The queen is a woman who deserves admiration. Daughter of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and Princess Louise Charlotte, whose father was Frederick, hereditary prince of Denmark, Queen Louise has known the ups and downs of life, better than any woman called to life better than any woman called to share a throne. All her children were born when she was duchess of Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glincksburg, and much difficulty had she in giving them the education suitable for the future see knew was to be theirs. She is a talented water color artist, and in the days of her poverty dreamed of selling her pictures in order to add to a very modest income. Her sons and daughters were trained from a very early age to visit the poor and afflicted, and to prefer the society of a few tried friends to all the splendors of courts. Queen Louise looks about sixty years old. Her hair is hardly gray, and although slightly deaf she always grasps the idea of the one

with whom she converses. There is a sad contrast between the prince of Wales' indifference toward his wife and the tenderness with which the czar sur-rounds the empress. Often when Alexander and Dagmar return from a drive, if she is a long time preparing to come down stairs, her imperial husband takes her in her arms, carries her to the salon and introduces her as "my wife, my dear

little wife."

One day during the reunion the royal and imperial families made their yearly pilgrimage to the castle of Elsinore. Your correspondent recently heard a party of Virginia school-girls, who were sight seeing at the old castle, discussing the question, "Did Hamlet meet the ghost of his father on one of the corner towers or in the courtyard?" One of these young girls recited "To be or not to be" in a tone loud enough to displease the officer on guard, who, with his glass, discovers ships invisible to the naked eye. Some Cook tourists were in a neighboring wood, where their guide showed them the "authentic" tomb of Hamlet, and if they were satisfied there can be no pleasure in attempting to decan be no pleasure in attempting to de-stroy their illusions.

From the roof of the castle one sees Sweden, only a quarter of an hour distant. The air is delightful, the sky of a most beautiful blue, and as twilight advances there may be seen lights in the windows of Elsinborg, in Sweden, opposition.

Terrible are the Ravages Upon the system inflicted by diseases of the kidneys and bladder. They wreck the constitution more speedily in some cases than consumption and other malcases than consumption and other maladies of a fatal pulmonary type: As you value your life, arrest a tendency to debility, and consequent inactivity of the renal organs, should you experience any such. Infuse vigor and activity into the vitally important secretive action of the kidneys with that salutary diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, The proper degree of stimulation is imparted by it to

gree of stimulation is imparted by it to the bladder also, when that organ is singgish. With this timely check, Bright's disease, diabetis, catarrh of the bladder, and other kindred disorders, may be prevented. Liver complaint, construction, nervous ailments and rheumatism are likewise conquerable with this sovereign household remedy. Against the effects of exposure in damp or otherwise inclement weather, it is a benign safeguard, and revives strength after undue fatigue.

In the Far North. Norway correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle: The Norwegians are not a particularly well-favored race, and the majority have faded colorless skins and dull, tow-like hair. Yet their expressions are as frank and pleasant as their manners are simple and candid. The peasant womans' dress is singularly pretty, and even the plainest cannot fail to look otherwise than pleasing in the neat, dark, plaited skirts, bright, red, heart-shaped bodices and white chemisettes and in caps which are simply mar-vels of the kutting art. Although the most thrifty people imaginable, the Nor-wegians are lavish in the matter of washwegians are lavish in the matter of washing. These snowy frills always look as if they had been put on for the first time.

From Bergen we sailed for the north cape. On the third day we reached Trondjeene, the so-called "Paris of the North," but as we had been led to what great things from Bendeter we expect great things from Baedeker, we were doomed to disappointment. Even the cathedral did not come up to our expectations, though an exquisite work of Thorwaldson. A huge marble figure of our Savior, standing as if in benediction, did much to compensate for shortcomings. In the afternoon we made our first experience in carriole driving. Carrioles

are little gigs, constructed to seat one person only, and, as springs are con-spicuous by their absence, locomotion is a somewhat plainful pleasure under the circumstances. The ponies are surefooted beasts, and as intelligent as Newfoundlands, their sagacity being mainly attributable to the fact that their masters treat them not only with the greatest kindness, but deal with them more as we do our household pets. I have even seen a Norwegian peasant take his pony out of the carriole and pull it up hill himself, while the fortunate animal walked along at his good pleasure behind! The next day we passed the celebrated mountain of Torghatten, resembling a monster hat some 800 feet high floating on the waters, and pierced half way by an aperture. The view of the ocean with its myriads of rocks seen through this na-tural telescope is indescribably beautiful. The character of the scenery changed as we neared the Arctic circle, and became more bright and homelike, the gentle

slopes covered with wild flowers and berries, and the rising ground overgrown with scented pines. So oppressive was the Arctic warmth, that we were obliged to throw off our jackets on going ashore for an hour's ramble, A day or two later we reached the Lofaden isles, and now the wildest and most beautiful scenery on our journey northward burst upon us. The islands, a long chain of mountains, which nave been likened to the skeleton of a vertebrate animal, stretched from horizen to horizen. Not a human habitation was in sight, and the desolution was only heightened by the myriads of shricking seaguls blackening the rocks in angry crowds. The ocean beyond lay like a silver lake beneath a white sky. Turn-ing eastward, the sunlight fell faintly on the rocky shores and on the loose red sail of a smack idly coming round a headland. A dim line of shadow lay in the wake of the boat, but otherwise the black hull and scarlet sail seemed to be

It Won t Make Bread. In other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done submit proofs from sources of unquestioned re-liability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others

cutting through a plain of molten silver.

is sufficient assurrance that you will not be disappointed in the result. AN INDIAN FIGHTER.

Remarkable Experience. Chicago Mail: General George A. Forsyth is at the Chicago club on a short furlough from his Ari-zona post, after several years' absence from Chicago. Not many people who were acquainted with the man would suspect that "Sandy" Forsyth's quiet, almost retiring, demeanor belongs to one of the famous soldiers of the army. Particularly is he noted as an Indian fighter. In the old turbulent days they used to say on the frontier that Forsyth was one of the few army men who could start after depredating savages and whip them without wasting time in military red tape. His best fight, and one of the most gallant over seen on the plains, was at Beecher's island, nearly twenty years ago. With fifty-one men, mostly scouts and frontiersmen, Forsyth encamped one night on this little island, in the (at the season) dry fork of the Republican river. At daybreak the camp was aroused by war whoops and shouts on every side. The hills were covered with more than a thousand Indians, led by Roman Nyse, a celebrated chief. Back of them were the squaws and children waiting to terminate with horself. ate with horrible mutilation the slaugh-ter of the white men. The battle began. The Indians were armed with the most approved rifles, and had plenty of ammunition. They poured in volley after volley. By 9 o'clock all of Forsyth's horses were killed, and twenty three of his men were dead or wounded. The little command fired sparingly, but every shot of the frontiersmen told. At 10 o'clock 400 of the mounted Indians were

drawn up in a solid phalanx by Roman Nose and harangued by the medicine man. The others acted as artillery, pouring a deadly fire into the scouls which compelled each man to shrink behind the breastworks they had improvised of dead animals. This continued half an hour and then to the sound of the bugle the charge was made. The savage host, a magnificent sight, thundered down upon the gallant little band. When fifty feet away the scouts sprang to their feet and their rifles cracked. The charge faltered under the withering fire, hesitated and broke, almost at arm's length from

Forsyth and his men, leaving a score of savages and Roman Nose and the medi-cine man dead on the field. "Can they do any better than that?"
asked "Sandy" of Grover, his chief scout.
"I have been on the plains thirty years,
general," the latter answered, "and never
saw such a charge. They can't do better."
"Then we'll lick them yet," said For-

"Then we'll lick them yet," said Forsyth.

The savages made another attempt to dislodge the defenders and were again repulsed. Night closed the fight, leaving Forsyth with nearly half his command either dead or disabled, his surgeon dead, himself wounded in both legs and in the head, provisions exhausted and the nearest help 100 miles away. "Sandy" grasped the favorable points of the situation. He caused the unwounded to dig six feet for water, strengthen their intrenchments by throwing up earth, and prepared for a famine by cutting steaks from the dead animals. No words were needed to cheer the men. They were all needed to cheer the men. They were all fighters. One, a lad of eighteen, had fought nghters. One, a lad of eighteen, had vought all day with an arrow sticking in his forehead. Another man had his eye knocked out by a bullet, but said nothing till night. Two scouts were selected to make the desperate attempt to pierce the Indian line and reach Fort Wallace. They procured moccasins from the feet of slain savages. They walked a mile backward to give the Indians the impres-sion the tracks were those of their own sion the tracks were those of their own men approaching the island. The following day the Indians fired scarcely a shot. That night two more men from the besieged tried to get through to the fort, but were driven back. The next day the attack was renewed. The savages tried the old flag of truce artifice. By exposing themselves they endeavored to exposing themselves they endeavored to draw the fire of the scouts, thus exhausting the latter's ammunition. Not until the fourth day did the redskins begin to withdraw, fairly beaten, though the odds in their favor were seventeen to one.

Two days later the cavalry guidon of re-enforcements from Fort Wallace appeared over the horizon and "Sandy" and his men were relieved.

Salvation Oil routs and banishes all bodily pain instantly and costs only twenty-five cents a bottle. "A bull in a china shop" is out of place but a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the china closet is in place. For croup, bronchitis, sore chests and colds it is a

ARMOUR AND THE RANCHMEN.

prompt and efficacious remedy.

What the Latter Expect to Make By Their New Arrangement? Chicago Tribune: Mention was made some time ago of the arrangement be-tween a number of western ranchmen and Mr. Armour, by which the latter was to slaughter and market the cattle for \$2 per head. One of the cattlemen speak-ing of this arrangement gave the follow-ing figures as illustrative of the benefit to the producers: SALE ON THE OPEN MARKET.

1,000 pound steer, 3 cents per pound...\$30.00
Average cost of freight, yardage, hay, and commission charges...........6.00

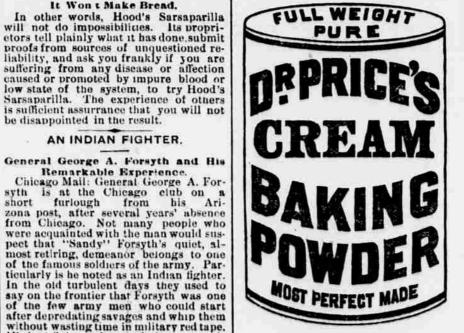
....\$24.00 550 pounds, at 7 cents per pound\$38,50 Proceeds from sales of hide, offal, etc., about.....

Freight, yardage, hay, commission el to New York at 60 cents per sales at 40 cents per 100 pounds. 2.20 Charges for slaughtering, cooling, salting hides, etc ... 2,50

\$14.17 .\$33.23

made no efforts to pledge any large herds of cattle, but has now 40,000 head pledged for the year in the way of experimental shipments, and a very much larger number for next yeer. These will all go to Armour, and the number will also be very greatly increased, to such an extent that Mr. Armour will feel the necessity of providing large packing establishments at different points in the country. Next year it is expected that the entire range and feeding country from the north to the south will be the pool; when that is accomplished the pool will have attained its object to, so far as the producers are concerned, wipe out all market lines and make the country practically

one market. Said one of the cattlemen recently:
"The object is not and has not been to reduce the price to the consumer. They are buying beef cheap enough now, and the only trouble has been the too great difference between what they were pay-ing and what we are receiving."



Its superior excellence proven in millions ohomes for more than a quarter of a centurt
It is used by the United States Governmeny
Endorsed by the heads of the great universi
ties, as the Strongest, Purest and Most Health
ful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that
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J. & T. COUSIN'S SHOES Embody the highest exellencies in Shape liness, Comfort and Durabiltty and

are the Reigning Favorites n tashionable circles Our name is on every sale. 1. & T. Coustns, New York

Agents for Omaha. Hayward Brothers.

HACKMAN'S TROUBLES.

The Trouble a St. Paul Hackman Had With His Wife.

Years of Untold Misery and Pain-Relief at Last --- An Interesting Interview Other Items, Etc.

The subject of this notice, Mrs. Katie Swan, wife of Hackman Engene Swan, well and favorably known in St. Paul, was found at her home. No. 18 East Ninth street, by a report er, who went there after an item, baving been told she was suffering untold misery from some cause or other. The door of the mansion opened when the mother of Mrs. Swan appeared. In response to the query as to whether Mrs. Eugene Swan lived there, the reporter was very kindry invited into the parior, and seated. Mrs. S. was sent for, and upon arrival the scribe saw at a giance that she did not look like as if she was a great sufferer. Upon being asked in regard to the report she replied, "Yes. I have suffered in the worst form. About a year ago I contracted a slight cold, it got better and I thought well. Then I began to discover pains over my eye and through my head. My car ached me nearly all the time. There was a ringing noise in my head, after awhile I found

I COULD NOT HEAR

in one of my ears. I became alarmed. Then a nervous fear overtook me and I feit very bad, indeed I may say miserable: could not sleep at night:



MRS. KATIE SWAN.

had no appetite; was dull and had a constant tired feeling: never seemed to get rested: was very restless at night, and very seldom, if ever, got to seep before morning: I was rapidly growing worse all the time. I tried to believe in every kind of patent medicine that was recommended. Had physicians examine me and treat me, but obtained no benefit. Seeing Drs. McCoy & Henry's advertisement in the papers, nusband told me to consuit them, which I did, placing myself under their care at once. I began to improve from the start and gained rapidly in weight, health and strength, until to-day you see me robust and hearty, and I know that through Drs. McCoy & Henry's treatment I am entirely well."

Mrs. Swan will fully corroborate everything nentioned to those doubting it, and will most cheerfully endorse the doctors.

The Sym; toms Attending That Disease Which Leads to Consumption.

CATARRA DESCRIBED.

when catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time are subject to catarrhal affection—and the disease has been loft uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air to the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plugged up, so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in bealth. The natient has also hot dashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone, or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—inst few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, hacking in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning on rising, or going to bed at night and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced

it may be in the first evidence of the disease ex-tending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vom-iting. Later on the mucus that is raised, is found to contain small particles of yellow mat-ter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus. In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever, and expectorates before any cough

appears.
In some cases small masses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases, particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicate serious mishief at work in the lungs. In some cases catarrh will extend into the lungs in a few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease attacks the lungs sufficiently to cause serious interference with the general health. When the dise se has developed to such a point the patient is said to have estarrhal consumption. With bronchial catarrh there is more or less fover which differs with the different parts of the day—slight in the morning, higher in the afternoon and evening.

Sometimes during the day the patient has a creeping, chilly sensation, which may last from half an hour to an hour, the surface of the body feeling dry and hot. During the night, near the morning, there may be sweats. Such sweats are known as night sweats.

The pulse is usually more rapid toan normal and the patient loses flesh and strength. A fresh cold is all that is needed at this point to develop rapid consumption. In some instances the patient loses strength and liesh slowly. The muscles gradually waste away. Then the patient gradually regains some of his strength, only to lose it again.

A weak stomach and a dislike for food, which seems to have lost its taste, causes the patient to think he has a disease of the stomach instead of the lungs. With these diarrhoca usually occurs, and there is some disturbance of the kidneys. In bronchial catarrh the voice often becomes weak, husky and coarse. There is a burning pain in throat, with difficulty in swallowing. spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicate serious mishief at work in the lungs.

SNEEZING CATARRII.

What It Means, How It Acts, and What It Is.

What it is.

You sneeze when you get up in the morning, you try to sneeze your nose off every time you are exposed to the least draft of air. You have a fullness over the front of the forehead, and the nose feels as if there was a plug in each nostril which you cannot dislodge. You blow your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you sueceed in getting up a very red nose, and you so irritate the lining membrane of that organ that you are unable to breathe through it at ail. This is a correct and not overdrawn picture of an acute attack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh" as it is called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First, a cold that causes mucus to be noured out by the glands in the nose; then those diseased glands are attacked by swarms of little germs—the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locality where the disease is prevalent. These animalculae, in their efforts to find a lodgment, irritate the sensitive membrane lining the nose and nature undertakes to rid herself of them by producing a it of sneezing.

When the nose becomes filled with thickened and diseased mounts the natural channels for the introduction of air into the lungs is interfered with, and the person so effected must breathe through the mouth, and by such means the throat becomes parched and dry, snoring is produced, and then the catarrhal disease gains ready access to the throat and lungs.

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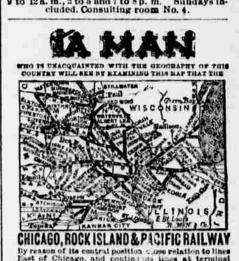
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